The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, February 9, 1799. No. 648.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, accompanying papers relative to the affairs of the United States, with the French Republic—Laid before both Houses of Congress on the 18th of January.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE communication relative to our affairs with France, alluded to in my address to both Houses at the opening of this session, is contained in the sheets which accompany this. A report of the Secretary of State, containing some observations on them, will be sent to Congress on Monday.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 18, 1799.

Letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Gerry, dated June 15, 1798.

Department of State,
Philadelphia, June 18, 1798.

SIR,

BY the instructions dated the 23d of March, which agreeably to the President's directions, I addressed to Generals Pinckney and Marshall and yourself, and of which six sets were transmitted, one by a dispatch boat sent on purpose, and some of which doubtless reached you during the last month, you will have seen that it was expected that all of you would have left France long before those instructions could arrive, and which were transmitted rather from abundant caution than necessity, seeing no probability or hope existed that you would accomplish the object of your mission. The respect due to yourselves and to your country irresistably required that you should turn your backs to a government that treated both with contempt; a contempt not diminished, but aggravated by the flattering but invidious distinction in your favour, in disparagement of men of so respectable talents, unsullied honour and pure patriotism, as Generals Pinckney and Marshall, and in whom their government and their country reposed entire confidence; and especially when the real object of that distinction was to enable the French government, trampling on the authority and dignity of our own, to designate an Envoy with whom they would condescend to negociate. It is therefore to be regretted that you did not concur with your colleagues in demanding passports to quit the territories of the French Republic, some time before they left Paris.

General Marshall has arrived and delivered to the President your letter of April 16th, with its inclosures; all which were, on the 21st instant, laid before Congress accompanied by a message in which the President declares the negociation at an end, and that "he will never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected and honored, as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation."

It is presumed, that you will consider the instructions of the 23d of March, before mentioned as an effectual recal; left however, by any possibility, those instructions should not have reached you, and you should still be in France, I am directed by the President to transmit to you this letter, and to inform you that you are to consider it as a positive letter of recal.

I am respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq.

Mr. GERRY's COMMUNICATIONS.

Nantasket Road, 1st October, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of my arrival here this morning, in the brigantine Sophia, Captain Geades, from Havre, but last from Portsmouth in Great Britain; and to inclose copies of my letters to yourself of the 12th and 19th of May last, No. 1 and 2: of the correspondence between Mr. Talleyrand, the French minister of foreign affairs and myself, numbered according to the respective dates from 3 to 28 inclusively; of an arrete inclosed in his last letter No. 29; of my letter to Mr. Hauteval and his answer, No. 30 and 31; of my letter to Mr. King our minister at London, and an extract to Dr. Taswell, the bearer thereof, No. 32 and 33; also the substance of a conference with the Dutch minister, a day or two before I left Paris, No. 34; and an anonymous publication "on the President's communication"—of our dispatches, said to have issued from the French office of foreign affairs, No. 35.

When I left the United States in August 1797, the citizens in general appeared to be earnestly desirous of a reconciliation with France, on terms consistent with the honour, interest, and welfare of the two republics; these being free from claims and controversies in regard to territory boundaries, and many matters which embroil nations; and from competitions relative to their productions, manufactures, and commerce had a mutual and manifest interest in the renewal of their commercial and friendly intercourse with each other. Nature seemed to have entitled the United States, in their remote situation to the peaceable pursuit of their industry, by means whereof, in its various branches, their wealth and power were rapidly increasing: and to an exemption from the conflicts of Europe; which involving them, would check their population, drain their resources and ensure their poverty. On a candid investigation then of the causes of the unhappy differences between the two governments, on a disposition to correct errors, to which all governments are more or less liable, and on their mutual resolution to reciprocate justice, the success of the mission was conceived to depend; and as this temper marked the plan of pacification adopted by the government of the United States, there was a rational prospect of success.

Soon after our arrival at Paris, the scene was changed, and the hope of reconciliation being diminished the necessity of harmony in the United States was proportionably increased, as the only mean for preserving their welfare and independence at home, their rights and respectability abroad. In case of a war, there was every reason to believe, that they would be able to defend themselves against any nation, or coalition that could be formed against them; whilst their citizens should consider the government, chosen by themselves, as the pole star of their salvation; should rally round its standard, when raised for their defence; should rise superior to foreign intrigues, always expert in fomenting divisions, and often aided by popular elections, legislative debates, and clashing opinions and interests; and should promote unanimity by toleration amongst themselves. Nevertheless, the critical state of our affairs required, that France should not be furnished with pretexts, for charging the American government, or ministers, with neglect of means for obtaining a reconciliation.

When the minister of foreign affairs, in October last, unauthorized by the Executive Directory, as Mr. Y. had informed the envoys, to have any communications with them, had expressed a desire to see them in their private capacities, I was opposed to a compliance, *individually*; not from considerations of etiquette, which had no weight in my mind, but because it would infer on me, a separate agency in matters wherein I was but jointly authorized: to prevent however the imputation of a failure of the negociation, then daily expected, to the United States; I submitted to the measure, was unsuccessful in my attempts to make it general, and was thereby subjected to a series of embarrassments.

The particular attentions of the minister to me, lest they should be invidious, were in every instance but two declined, and in one of these I yielded to importunity: preferences I viewed as a source of division.

The second conference which I held with the minister, being on the 14th of December, and his propositions to the envoys, were published with their dispatches. Their answer which was unanimously in the negative, was delivered by me to his secretary. Mr. Y. had expected it, and expressed a surprise that the secretary had applied for it.

On the 4th of February the minister, by order of the executive directory, proposed that I should treat separately: the circumstances thereof, and of my refusal are generally detailed in the correspondence inclosed.

The minister afterwards desired me by his secretary, to communicate to the other envoys, his proposition for a loan subsequent to the war; which he soon relinquished. On this subject, our first instructions were silent; the last were explicit, and necessary to determine my judgment.

In consequence of his letter to the envoys, of the 28th Ventose, (18th of March,) the minister renewed his proposition for me to treat separately; and again received a negative answer. He then proposed that I should remain at Paris, until the sense of the government could be obtained; declaring as before, that an immediate rupture would be the consequence of my departure. To have left France under such circumstances, was a measure which I could not justify. The power of declaring war was not intrusted with the Supreme Executive of the United States, much less with a minister; and to have thus provoked it, would in my mind have been tantamount to a declaration thereof. Indeed, to have plunged the nation into a war, suddenly, even if it was inevitable, appeared to me in other respects unwarrantable, Congress, who alone had the right to adopt this measure, might, by such a premature step have been defeated in their previous arrangements, and subjected to other manifest inconveniences, and the executive might have been placed on ground less advantageous for forming alliances, &c. Whereas my detention at Paris gained time, if this was requisite; and could not procrastinate a declaration of war, if the United States were prepared for it. Other considerations had their weight, France at that time was making very formidable preparations, with a professed design *to overthrow the British Government*: and such were the exertions and enthusiasm of her citizens, armies, and administration, as to spread a general alarm throughout Great Britain. It was evident then to common observation, that, should France succeed, she would acquire by the powerful navy and resources of Britain, such strength as to be able to give law to Europe, and to regions more remote! and it was rational to suppose that a coalition would be formed of such European powers as were not in the interest or under the influence of France, to put an end to the war, by offering their mediation, and declaring their intention to oppose the power which should refuse it: the temporising negociations at Rastadt had this aspect. Moreover, the internal affairs of France were in an agitated state, and threatened civil commotions. If then, on the one hand, a new coalition against France, a change in her government, or even a successful resistance on the part of Great Britain, had happened, a favourable opportunity would have presented itself to the United States, for obtaining of her a just and advantageous treaty: and this would have been lost; by a previous rupture in consequence of my departure. If on the other hand Great Britain unaided had fallen, the United States would have been in a much better condition at peace, than in war with the most formidable power the world had exhibited. In such an event, they could have but small hopes of resisting France; and it might have been deemed madness in them even to have attempted it. For these reasons, I thought it my indispensible duty to remain a short time at Paris.

The tenor of our instructions, the last as well as the first, shews that the government did not anticipate the proposition for treating separately, and made no provision for such an event. The French minister has uniformly insisted, that I had power to treat, because in the instrument he saw that the Envoys had a separate and joint authority. If the position could be established, it would authorise a foreign government at pleasure, to reduce the number of a commission consisting of two or more members, and thus to deprive the constituting government of the joint abilities of its ministers, or absurdly to insist on a separate negociation with each minister, and to choose from their several treaties, that which should best answer its purpose: besides, in case of the misconduct of ministers, their government has a right to expect information thereof, and an opportunity of substituting others in their stead; but I trust, that the arguments stated in the correspondence inclosed, are sufficient to shew, that the power to treat did not exist; or if it did, that I was justified, under existing circumstances, in refusing to exercise it.

On the 3d of April I received the minister's note, No. 3. and apprehending that he proposed to draw me into a negociation, notwithstanding my resolution to the contrary, I sent him an answer on the 4th of April, (No. 4) to which he made no reply.

On the 20th of April, considering the unpleasant situation in which I was placed, detached from the other Envoys, destitute of power to negociate, irreconcileable to an application for it, and even to an acceptance of it, if offered, I addressed to the minister the letter, No. 5, urged him to come forward with propositions for a reconciliation, and to release me from my confinement.

At our next interview, on the 28th of April, the minister informed me, that he could not comply with my propopositions; not knowing the views of the United States, in regard to a treaty. To remove this obstacle, I gave the information, and in it the fullest extent to the claims of the American citizens against France, but I was silent with respect to the guaranty of the eleventh article of the treaty of alliance, and to what relates to the Barbary powers; and left it with him, in the first instance, to provide for a liberal commerce to the French colonies in the East and West Indies, and to express the views of France in regard to the proposed treaty. We afterwards conferred on the necessity of sending a French minister to the United States; and he promised to deliver me, within three or four days, the project of a treaty. On the evening of the 12th May, Mr. Humphreys arrived, and delivered me your letter of the 3d March; which the next morning, was decyphered. Our government could not then have been apprized of the new state of affairs; but as it had signified, "that suspence was ruinous." I thought myself authorized to give immediate information to the minister of foreign affairs, that I should return to America in the Sophia as soon as she could be fitted for the sea; and that it was necessary to expedite the measures we had contemplated, for effecting a treaty. The executive directory, as well as the minister, had, it was said, during the three preceeding weeks, been indispensably occupied by the new elections; and these being finished, they could now proceed on American affairs; had the latter required more time than I had allotted for them, I was determined to have detained the Sophia a short period, rather than to have defeated the proposed arrangements. This I considered as my duty: for whilst the government manifested in their instructions, a just indignation at the treatment which their envoys had received, it evinced a disposition to peace: and as far as I could judge, the same temper now existed on the part of France.

On the 24th May, the minister sent the principal secretary of his bureau to inform me, that his government did not wish to break the British treaty; but expected in the new treaty, such provisions as would indemnify France, and put her on a footing with that nation: to this I answered, that the information gave me pleasure; that it was impossible for the United States, by violating that treaty, to become perfidious; that the treaty itself was an evidence of their good faith, in as much as it contained a provision, that it should not be construed or operate, contrary to former and existing public treaties, with other sovereigns or states;" that, if in its construction or operation, France had sustained injuries, still she was sure of redress by the provisions thereof, as well as by her own treaty with the United States; and that the latter ensured to her an extension of favours, in regard to commerce and navigation, if any such had been granted to Great Britain.

He said, there was a second point which respected the claims of American citizens on the French Republic; that if the latter should not be able to pay them, when adjusted, and the United States would assume and pay them, France would reimburse the amount thereof. To this I answered, that the measure was impossible: but, that the claims might be adjusted, funded and made transferable by France: and be redeemed, pursuant to such stipulation, as might be agreed on between the two governments.

He then stated a third point, which respected the consular convention. I answered, that perhaps it would be best, as its duration would short, to let it expire. But if the present should soon terminate, and commerce revive France, it may be well to revise it in order, prevent further disputes, respecting the evi for apprehending deserters, the judicial offi for issuing warrants, and the mode of execut consular decisions; stating at the same time, t foreign tribunals could never be admitted wi in the jurisdiction of the United States. T secretary reported the conference, and inform me the next morning, that the minister wo send me his answer, in writing, in a few da

On the 26th May, I had a conference w the minister, the substance of which is stated my letter, No. 24. Having pressed on this, well as former occasions, the necessity of send a minister to the United States, he now read acceded to it: this would have enabled Fran to relax from any stipulations, which she mig have urged there, but which might be found her minister in the United States, to endang the treaty.

In this state were affairs on the 27th Ma when I was called on by one of the city gazette announced the publication of our dispatches, deny their authenticity. Having reason to su pose, that the result of this new embarrassme if not pacific, would be very violent, I prepa ed for the event; being obliged to abide t consequences.

On the 30th May, I received from the mi ster his letter, No. 6, and returned for answ No. 7. In this I repeated, what was publi in our dispatches, that X. and Y had not pro duced a document of any kind, for authorising their conference with us. I was not disposed accuse, or exculpate the French governm or minister, the latter had disavowed the i triguers, as they were stiled, and they, in the conferences with us had declared, that they we not authorised by the government: the matt was therefore left with the public, as it had be referred to their tribunal.

On the 1st June, the minister sent me h letter No. 8, and I desired to know of the bea er, why application was again made to me f the names of the intriguers, when they cou be otherwise ascertained. He answered, th he believed, by the exertions of the bureau ar of the police of the city, the names were disc vered; *and he mentioned them to me.* But added, that matters had become very serious- that the directory expected something from m in confirmation of this discovery—that this w the use which would be made of my letters- and that the minister did not wish for any d claration from me, but what should be perfect consistent with truth. I assured him that no extremity should produce from me any other d claration, and sent the minister my letter N 10. In this I guarded against the publicatio on my authority, of the names communicated- and did justice to certain individuals, who beir suspected, were nevertheless innocent.

On the 7th June, the publication No. 35, a peared in the Redacteur, in this, contrary to assu rances received, I was made to act a very conspi cuous part—and was attacked under a thin ve of insidious compliments—the cause thereo was the detail, in the dispatches, of my particu lar conferences. The next day, I prepared letter to the minister, for detecting the artifice and correcting the abuses, of that curious pe formance. But having considered, that it migh open a door to altercation and delay, if not de feat the great object in view—or produce mere disavowal of the anonymous publication which afterwards was made in No. 21—I sup pressed the letter, and on the 10th June, ad dressed to him No. 1. In this, availing myse of the "pacific declaration contained in th strictures, I urged the expedition of pacific mea sures, as a requisite to their success.

On the 11th of June, I received from th minister No. 14, in which, as he had informe my secretary, he revived the disagreeable subje of the dispatches—and he concluded by forma ly demanding whether I was in a situation t treat? Every circumstance concurred now t prove, that the dispatches had excited the re sentment of the minister against the governmen as well as myself—and changed his plan wit regard to the United States.

On the 13th June, I answered that letter b No. 15, and on the 20th received a reply, N 16. In this the minister, in lieu of the propo ed plan of a treaty, presented a general plan negociation—notwithstanding as he stated i "my persevering to think my powers were in adequate," and "the most irritating provocat ons." By the *first* "*point*" of this plan, a do would have been open to endless altercations re specting the supposed abuse of the French g vernment, by private writings, public acts of th United States, official letters, and the dispatch of the Envoys—by the *second point*, the sense the treaties was to be fixed, and the rights flow ing therefrom, were to be established—and by the *third point*, the damages of deviations fro the treaties were to be examined. He th stated, that "*very general instructions*" were n cessary for the negociations—and proposed th I should apply for them.—Very general inde must the instructions have been, to have neg gociated such a plan as this, and it was impos ble to view it any other light than that of evasion of the arrangements proposed. It w easy to have pointed out the misinterpretatio and misrepresentations, as well as the impoli of the plan—but I was under the necessity of avoiding this, or of entering into a formal neg ciation. To allure me into it, was probab the object of the minister—for soon afterwa

t invited me to discuss in writing some articles
f the *second* point. In my answer therefore
f the 22d June (No. 17.) I merely observed,
hat "if he conceived a reconciliation would
e best promoted by his mode only, I sincerely
wished it success."

On the 29th of June, I received the minister's
etter No. 19; and in which after relaxing from
he first point of his general plan, and suggesting
hat the third would not meet with much dif-
iculty as soon as the second should be amicably
djusted, he for the first time proposed, that I
hould discuss in writing, some articles of the
reaty, comprised under the second point. Near-
y three months had then elapsed since I had
eclared I could only confer with him informal-
y on the objects of the mission; nearly two
months since he was informed of the views of
he United States in regard to a treaty, and had
romised to come forward in a few days with
he project thereof; and six weeks since I had
pprised him of my intention to embark in the
ophia. As then a compliance with his wishes
would have given a sanction not only to his de-
arture from the plan we had agreed on for
orming an arrangement; but also to the mea-
ure adopted by his government, of accepting
t pleasure the whole or a part only of a com-
mission; and as I had frequently demanded my
assport by letters, as well as by my secretary,
passed in silence his proposition for discussi-
n, as a measure he well knew was inadmissible,
nd urged in my letter of the first of July (No.
0) in a more decided tone, the demand for the
assport, &c.

On the 5th July, not having received an an-
wer to my last, I called on the minister, to
now the cause of his detaining my passport;
nd to give him an opportunity before my de-
arture, of removing the obstacles to a plan of
acification. He began by observing, that in a
ote accompanying his last letter, he had stated
wo points respecting the consular convention,
xpecting that I would discuss them, as he had
one, but I had not taken any notice of them;
ut I had said I had no powers—He had pow-
rs; and of consequence, I should not compro-
it my state, whilst he would compromit his:
hat I might take the discussion to the United
tates, and my government might judge of it,
ut when my colleagues were here the govern-
ment could not treat with them, that when they
ere sent off, it was ready to treat with me;
hat although I had no power I might send for
hem; or remaining there might give my go-
ernment an opportunity of sending other minis-
ers, if I did not chuse to proceed in the business;
hat in this, there would be no responsibility on
y part! that there were but a few points for
iscussion, which might soon be finished, and
hat if a war was the consequence of my leaving
he country, it would be chargeable to me.
o, which I replied, that the last proposition
f the Directory for me to treat, was one which
had before rejected; that in April last, he knew
would only *confer* on the subjects of the missi-
n, and make no objection to the measure: that
n the 27th June, after my baggage was on
oard, and I was ready to embark, he first pro-
osed a discussion in *writing*, of the articles of
he treaty; that I considered this, however qual-
ied, as a formal mode of negociation, which I
ad uniformly declined; that had he brought
orward, as he had proposed, the plan of a treaty,
nd in it comprised the articles which I had fix-
d, we might have passed on it expeditiously,
nd might have made it acceptable to both go-
ernments; that the most important parts might
ave been first considered, and if not adjusted,
ight have precluded the necessity of passing
n the rest, that in addition to the objection
lready stated to his mode, it commenced with
he consular convention, which would soon ex-
ire; that should we agree on this, and on the
asier points of the commercial treaty, he may
eserve to the last the weighty articles thereof—
nd failing in these, we might waste several
months, by a fruitless *negociation*, that should
ve unite in all the points which he had suggest-
d, his mode of discussion would require several
months—that the loss of time, by these or other
means, might compromit the government of the
United States, and myself likewise—that if a war
should be the consequence of his departing from
he plan we had agreed on, for obtaining a trea-
y, he would be chargeable as the cause of it—
The minister said the mode he had proposed
was generally adopted by France. I replied,
the other was not unusual, and in the present
case was preferable, if not indispensible: he ob-
served that the notes which I had sent him, re-
specting the views of the United States, were
informal. I answered, it was true, but that I
would remove that difficulty: He then propos-
ed the 7th July for another interview, but after-
wards put it off till the ninth. On the 6th I
reduced the notes to form for constituting a part
of the treaty.

On the 9th of July I called on the minister,
and he enquired whether I had received his
letter of that morning: I answered in the nega-
tive, and desired to know the contents; he re-
plied, a discussion of two other points of the
consular convention; on which I want your opi-
nion in writing. I informed him, that I had
stated the views of the United States without dis-
cussion, and expected the same of him on the
part of France; that when this was done, I
would proceed to a conference on each point,
but not to an epistolary discussion—that such a
mode would require, of diligent negociation,
three months, and with his official engagements,
double that time: He said, no; that it would
not require as much time as I had conceived;
that there were at most but six other points. On
your side, I replied, but many on ours. He an-
swered, "pas davantage," none besides. I said
that I was glad to hear it; but to such a discus-
sion as he proposed, I should prefer treating effec-
tually. Some of the conversation was repeated
which we had on the 7th, and I renewed my
demand for the passport. He answered, that my
refusal to discuss must first be given in writing,
and we parted.—This is the substance of the two
interviews.

On the same day, I received the letter menti-
oned at the interview, (No. 21.) dated the 18th
Messidor, (6th July) in which, speaking of his
general plan in No. 16, he says. "but it is not
sufficient to send these propositions to your go-
vernment—they are only the basis of discussions,
[illegible] on each question of detail, the solution
of which we ought to find," although, in the last
mentioned number, he had said in reference to
them, "I am persuaded that you will transmit
to your government an exact document—it will
be its province to take the best measures for ac-
complishing a speedy reconciliation." In the
letter first mentioned, the minister also observes,
"I have apprised you, that it would be inconve-
nient to charge with this discussion, a Minister
Plenipotentiary at Philadelphia. Circumstances
have rendered this inconvenience more serious—
and I do not conceal from you that I fear new
incidents." The fact was, as I ascertained to
my satisfaction, that after the arrival of the dis-
patches and other intelligence from the United
States, the Executive Directory apprehended if
a minister was sent there, that he would not be
accredited—and that overtures, or any plan un-
accompanied by a minister, would meet a simi-
lar fate.

On the 10th July, in my letter No. 22, I re-
fused an epistolary discussion—and demanded
a definitive answer to my application for a pass-
port and other documents.

On the 15th July I received the minister's let-
ter of the 24th Messidor, (the 12th July) No. 23,
in which he appeals to me, for the truth of his
assertion, "that if nothing had prevented me
from pursuing with him, the examination of the
grievances, which separate the two countries,
we should have needed nothing more than their
respective ratification." Before the arrival of
the dispatches of the envoys, the minister ap-
peared to me sincere, and anxious to obtain a re-
conciliation. He had proposed by his secretary,
an assumption of debts due to American citizens,
which I rejected—but he had made no proposi-
tion of a loan whatever, and never renewed that.
Indeed his views in general, as far as I could
then ascertain them, were liberal in regard to
a treaty—it is nevertheless impossible for me to
determine whether we should have united in
opinion, on every point of dispute between the
two republics. I had a full expectation, that
by the middle of June at furthest, we should
have agreed on the plan of a treaty, and that a
French minister would have been sent to Amer-
ica for completing it. I was likewise informed
of the candidate—but after the arrival of the
dispatches, although the minister, in the name of
the Executive Directory, declared that they per-
severed in their pacific intentions, he probably
for the reasons stated in explaining No 21, aban-
doned the plan we had at first agreed on, substi-
tuted a general plan of negociation, discussed
some articles thereof in writing, and insisted,
contrary to the stipulations, on my answering
him in the same mode.

At this period, a reconciliation being quite
problematical, one of his objects evidently was,
to prepare materials for a manifesto, in the event
of a war, to shew that it was a matter of neces-
sity and not of choice. He says "that after the
arrival of the Sophia, I was disposed to depart;
till that time, he had never conceived that I had
a design to embark, *before we should have agreed*
on the definitive articles, to be ratified by my go-
vernment." Before and after the arrival of the
Sophia, I had announced my intention to em-
bark early in June; conceiving that the arrange-
ments might be made by that period. I had no
design, however, of departing before they were
completed, provided there should have been no
reason to doubt of the minister's disposition, or
of the success of our endeavours, for obtaining
a reconciliation. His general conduct would
have been the criterion of the first, and our pro-
gress in this business, of the last point; but hav-
ing abandoned our original plan, he has not
given me an opportunity to judge effectually of
either.

On the 20th July, I sent the minister No. 24,
and received on the 22d his reply, No. 25. In
this he declines a contest in regard to the facts
stated by me in No. 24, which I was ready to
support: he complains of my proposition for
lopping from any future negociation, every pre-
liminary of a loan, and of explanations upon
speeches; and refers to his letter of the 30th
Prairial, No. 16, to prove that this step was
unnecessary. But although the first point of
his plan in that letter is silent on these demands,
they might as I conceived, be hereafter revived,
and were for this reason brought again into view:
by these means they were effectually renounced.

The minister having the day before I left Pa-
ris, *published his letter*, No. 23, rendered neces-
sary the publication of my answer, No. 24, and
the note No 25, as a preliminary thereto.

On the 8th of August, I received at Havre
the minister's letter, No. 27, to which No. 28,
is an answer; the former contained the arrette
No. 29; and his desire to send it by the Sophia,
probably produced the official impediments
which for several days prevented her sailing.—
The minister is unwilling to admit that the ar-
rette was the effect of my representations; I
believe there is no doubt of the fact—but it is a
matter of little consequence.

No. 30 and 31, will shew that Mr. Hauteval
in his letter to the minister, relative to our first
interview, committed some errors and candidly
corrected them.

No 32 and 33, require no explanation.

No 34, will shew the object of the Dutch mi-
nister in his conference with me, and requires
no comment. I was before informed that this
gentleman, if requested, would interpose his
good offices; but did not think it proper to
make the application.

No. 35, has been the subject of some general
remarks.

To No. 9, a verbal answer was sent by the
minister, that the letters and dispatches therein
mentioned, "had never reached the govern-
ment."

On the 26th July, I left Paris; and from the
best information which I could obtain relative
to the disposition of the Executive Directory (for
I never had any direct communication with
them) they were very desirous of a reconciliation
between the republics. Every impediment to
my departure had been adopted by the French
minister, and he would have prevented it, had
he succeeded in his plan of an epistolatory dis-
cussion—his object was, as I conceived, to gain
time for ascertaining, whether the United States
were then disposed for a treaty—of this he ma-
nifested doubts, being persuaded that their re-
sentment was too great to admit of it. He
seemed also to apprehend, that in consequence
of the incredible exertions of Great Britain, and
the unequivocal evidence she had given of her
ability to defend herself, they were inclined to
avenge her injuries, by an alliance with her—
and that should France come forward with
overtures, or the plan of a treaty, she would
fail therein, and compromit her honor. I was
nevertheless of opinion, that should France be
just and liberal in her measures, the government
of the United States would still meet her on the
ground of accommodation. My judgement was
the result of their instructions, for I had never
received any other official intelligence since my
departure from America—I have therefore uni-
formly inculcated that sentiment.

Having been thus in a situation, wherein,
amidst a series of events, each has been produc
tive of fresh embarrassments, I have pursued
what to me appeared the honor, interest and
welfare of my country, and been guided by the
sense of the government, as far as I could ascer-
tain it.

If the door is still open to peace, the establish-
ment of it must be an happy event to the Uni-
States, as it will exempt them from calamities,
which notwithstanding delusive appearances, will
with short intervals probably continue for half a
century, to exhaust and depopulate Europe.

But if the national pulse beats high for war,
and the wise and constitutional councils of the
United States shall consider it as the only late
and honorable alternative, may that Omnipo
tent Being, who controuls events, protect them
—and may they commence the war with ardor,
continue it with vigor, and terminate it with
glory. That this will be the issue there can be
no doubt, whilst the American republic shall
choose UNION for her MOTTO; and profiting by
the misfortunes of other nations, shall be con
vinced that discord will insure dependence, and
concord independence, in war and peace.

I shall probably when at leisure, give you some
other details of less consequence, and in the
interim remain Sir,

With much esteem and respect,
Your very humble servant,
E. GERRY.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. Secretary
of State of the United States.

The documents accompanying this letter,
will be attended to.

CONGRESS.

The following message was this day received
from the President of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

ACCORDING to an intimation in my message
of Friday last, I now lay before Congress a re-
port of the Secretary of State, containing his ob-
servations on some of the documents which at-
tended it.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 21, 1799.

TO THE
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of State respectfully submits
the following report on the transactions re-
lating to the United States and France since the
last communications to Congress on that subject.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State.
January 18, 1799

REPORT,

Of the SECRETARY of STATE, on the Transactions
relating to the United States and France since
the last communications to Congress on that sub-
ject.

THE points chiefly meriting attention, are
the attempts of the French government,

I. To exculpate itself from the charge of cor-
ruption, as having demanded a douceur of Fifty
Thousand Pounds sterling (222,000 dollars) for
the pockets of the directors and ministers, as re-
presented in the dispatches of our envoys:

II. To detach Mr. Gerry from his colleagues,
and to inveigle him into a separate negociation;
and

III. Its design, if the negociation failed, and
a war should take place between the United States
and France, to throw the blame of the rupture
on the United States.

1. The dispatches of the Envoys published in
the United States, and republished in England,
reached Paris towards the last of May: and on
the 30th of that month, the French minister, Mr.
Talleyrand, affecting an entire ignorance of the
persons designated by the letters W. X. Y. and
Z.—calling them intriguers, whose object was to
deceive the envoys—writes to Mr. Gerry, and
"prays him immediately to make known their
names."

Mr. Gerry, in his answer of the 31st, wishes to
evade Mr. Talleyrand's request; and with reason,
for he and his colleagues had "promised Messrs.
X. and Y. that THEIR names should in no event
be made public." Mr. Gerry in his letter of Oc-
tober 1, in noting the repetition of Mr. Talley-
rand's request for those names, states as an objec-
tion to giving them up "that they could be other-
wise ascertained;" and that Mr. Talleyrand's
messenger, admitting the fact that they were al-
ready known, immediately mentioned their names.
Mr. Gerry nevertheless certified in writing the
names of X. Y. and Z; with the reserve "that
they should not be published on his authority:"
and besides formally certifying to Mr. Talleyrand
the names of his OWN PRIVATE AGENTS, added,
that "they did not produce, to his knowledge
credentials or documents of any kind. "Cre-
dentials" in WRITING were certainly not to be
expected to be produced by agents employed to
make corrupt propositions: but Mr. Gerry had
Mr. Talleyrand's own assurance that Mr. Y. was
acting by his authority. It is recited in the En-
voys dispatches, and upon Mr. Gerry's own re-
port to his colleagues, that on the 17th of Decem-
ber, 1797, Mr. Y stated to him that two mea-
sures which Mr. Talleyrand proposed, being
adopted, a restoration of friendship between the
republics would follow immediately; the one was
A GRATUITY OF FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STER-
LING; the other a purchase of thirty two millions
of Dutch rescriptions," and after conversing on
these topics, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Y rode to Mr.
Talleyrand's office, where "Mr. Gerry observed
to Mr. Talleyrand, that Mr. Y had stated to him
that morning some propositions as coming from
Mr. Talleyrand, respecting which, Mr. Gerry
could give no opinion," and after making some ob-
servations, Mr. Talleyrand answered "that the
information Mr. Y had given him (Mr. Gerry)
was just AND MIGHT ALWAYS BE RELIED ON."
This declaration STAMPS WITH THE MINISTERIAL
AUTHORITY, all the communications made by Mr.
Y to the Envoys. And Mr. Y himself, who is
Mr. Bellamy, of Hamburgh, in his public vindi-
cation declares, that "he had done nothing, said
nothing, and written nothing, without the orders
of Citizen Talleyrand." The same may be affirm-
ed in regard to Mr. X, for he first introduced Mr.
Y to the Envoys; and his separate communica-
ons were substantially the same with those of Y,
and both together were present with the Envoys
when the communications were more than once
repeated.

It also deserves notice, that in stating the pre-
liminary demands of the French government, the
private agents X and Y, and the minister, used
similar language. The agents declare, that the
directory are extremely irritated at the speech of
the President, and require an explanation of some
parts of it, and reparation for others; that this
must give pain to the Envoys, but the directory
would not dispense with it: And that as to the
means of averting the demand concerning the
President's speech, the Envoys must search for
them, and propose them, themselves. Being urg-
ed to suggest the means, the answer is "money,
the purchase of the Dutch rescriptions, and "the
fifty thousand pounds sterling, as a douceur to the
Directory."

The MINISTER told the envoys, that the Direc-
tory were wounded by the President's speech,
and in his conversation with Mr. Gerry on the
28th of October, said, "the Directory had passed
an arrette, which he offered for perusal, in which
they had demanded of the Envoys an explanation
of some parts, and a reparation for others, of the
President's speech to Congress of the 16th of
May, 1797; that he was sensible that difficulties
would exist on the part of the Envoys relative to
this demand; but that by their offering more
he thought he could prevent the effect of the ar-
rette. Mr. Z. (the "interpreter") at the request
of Mr. Gerry, having stated that the Envoys had
no such powers, Mr. Talleyrand replied, that he
can in such case take a power on themselves; and
proposed that they should make a "loan." But
this "loan," as will presently appear, did not mean
the "money," which would "prevent the effect
of the arrette." Mr. Gerry then making some
observations, on the powers of the Envoys—that
they were adequate to the discussion and adjust-
ment of all points of real difference between the
two nations; that they could alter and amend
the treaty; or, if necessary, form a new one; he
added, "that as to a loan, they had no power
whatever to make one, but that they could send
one of their number for instructions on this pro-
position, if deemed expedient:"—"That as
[Mr. Talleyrand] had expressed a desire to con-
fer with the Envoys individually, it was the wish
of Mr. Gerry that such a conference should take
place, and their opinions thus be ascertained."
"Mr. Talleyrand, in answer, said, he should be
glad to confer with the other Envoys, individually
BUT THAT THIS MATTER ABOUT THE MONEY
MUST BE SETTLED DIRECTLY without sending to
America; that he would not communicate the
arrette for a week; and that if we could adjust
the difficulty respecting the speech, an applica-
would nevertheless go to the United States for a
LOAN:" Now this matter of THE MONEY
THAT MUST BE SETTLED DIRECTLY, could only
refer to the DOUCEUR; for a loan in the purchase
of millions of Dutch rescriptions, or in any other
form, could only be the subject of a STIPULATION
to be AFTERWARDS fulfilled by the United States,
but the DOUCEUR of fifty thousand pounds sterling
was a sum within the immediate reach of the En-
voys; for their credit would certainly command
it: in fact, a mercantile house had offered to ac-
cept their draughts: and this, Mr. Talleyrand
unquestionably well knew; for it was a member
of the same house who first introduced the minis-
ter's agent, Mr. X, to General Pinckney, in the
manner stated in the envoys' dispatches. Addi-
tional evidence that in "this matter of the mo-
ney that must be settled directly," Mr. Talley-
rand referred only to the DOUCEUR, arises from
this circumstance: The very next day (Oct.
29th) Mr X called on the Envoys and said
"Mr. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be
of service to them, and had requested that every
more effort should be made to induce us to send
him to be so." After a great deal of the
conversation which had passed at former in-
views had been repeated, the Envoys say—the
sum of this proposition was, that if we would
by way of fees (that was his expression) THE SUM
OF MONEY DEMANDED FOR PRIVATE USE,
the directory would not receive us, but would
permit us to remain in Paris as we now were,
and we should be received by Mr. Talleyrand
UNTIL ONE OF US COULD GO TO AMERICA TO
CONSULT OUR GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF
A LOAN."

Although the Envoys dispatches, and the facts
and circumstances herein before stated, must
leave a doubt that X, as well as Y and Z, is
well known to Mr. Talleyrand, it will not be
amiss to add, that on the 2d of December, X, Y
and Z, dined together at Mr. Talleyrand's
company with Mr. Gerry; and that after

from the table the money propoſitions, which had before been made, were repeated in the room and in the preſence, though perhaps not in the hearing of Mr. Talleyrand. Mr. X put the queſtion to Mr. Gerry in direct terms, either, "whether the Envoys would now give the DOUCEUR," or "whether they had got the MONEY ready." Mr. Gerry very juſtly offended, anſwered poſitively in the negative, and the converſation dropped.

Mr. Z, who has avowed himſelf to be Mr. Hauteval, was the perſon who firſt made known to the Envoys the miniſter's deſire to confer with them individually, on the objects of their miſſion: He it was, who firſt introduced Mr. Gerry to Mr. Talleyrand, and ſerved as the interpreter of their converſations: and in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand, at the cloſe of Mr. Gerry's document, No. 35, he announces himſelf to be the agent of the miniſter, to make communications to the Envoys.

Mr. Hauteval declares "his ſenſibility muſt be much affected on finding himſelf, under the letter Z, acting a part in company with certain intriguers, whoſe plan (he ſays) it doubtleſs was to take advantage of the good faith of the American Envoys, and make them their dupes:" yet this perſon, the avowed agent of the French miniſter, apparently ſo anxious to ſcreen himſelf from the ſuſpicion of an agency in ſoliciting the bribe required by Mr. Talleyrand, did himſelf urge a compliance with that corrupt propoſition.*

The ſenſation which theſe details inſeſſibly excite, is that of aſtoniſhment at the unparalleled effrontery of Mr. Talleyrand, in demanding of Mr. Gerry the names of X, Y, and Z; after Y had accompanied him on a viſit to the miniſter; WITH WHOM THE CONVERSATION DETAILED IN THE PRINTED DISPATCHES THEN PASSED, and who then aſſured Mr. Gerry "that the propoſition Mr. Y had given him was juſt, and might always be relied on;" after Z had in the firſt inſtance introduced Mr. Gerry to the miniſter, and ſerved as the mutual interpreter, AND AFTER THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THEM HAD ALREADY BEEN STATED IN THE DISPATCHES; and after X, Y, and Z, had all dined together with Mr. Gerry, at Mr. Talleyrand's table, on riſing from which X and Y, renewed the propoſition about the MONEY!— The very circumſtance of Mr. Talleyrand's being continued in office, after the account of theſe intrigues had been publiſhed to the world, is a deciſive proof that they were commenced and carried on with the privity, and by the expreſs orders of the directory. It was to accompliſh the object of theſe intrigues that the American Envoys were kept at Paris unreceived, ſix months after their credentials had been laid before the directory: and it was only becauſe they were ſuperior to theſe intrigues, and that no hopes remained of wheedling or terrifying them into a compliance that two of them were then ſent away—and with marks of inſult and contempt.

2. The fact that the French government attempted to inveigle Mr. Gerry into a ſeparate negociation will not be queſtioned: at firſt it was made PRIVATELY, and under an injunction of SECRECY towards his colleagues: it was afterwards plainly inſinuated by the miniſter, in his letter of the 18th of March, 1798, in which he tells the Envoys that, the Executive Directory was diſpoſed to treat with one of the three; and that one he openly avowed, in his letter of the 31 of April, to be Mr. Gerry. The PRETENCE for ſelecting him was, that his "opinions ſeemed to be more impartial, promiſes, in the courſe of the explanations, more of that reciprocal confidence which was indiſpenſible." But when before, have their OPINIONS been conſidered as juſtifiable ground for rejecting the ambaſſadors of peace? Ambaſſadors too, of eſtabliſhed probity, whoſe characters were of the firſt claſſification in their own country, and whoſe demeanor towards the government to which they were deputed, was decent and reſpectful? Who had, with a frankneſs which the candour of their inſtructions warranted, communicated the important points which they contained? And who unremittingly, and with the moſt anxious ſolicitude, entreated that the negociations might be commenced?— What more proper or more honorable qualities ought miniſters deputed to negociate with a foreign nation to poſſeſs? But why ſhould a foreign government queſtion the OPINIONS of the ambaſſadors ſent to negociate with it on ſubjects of DIFFERENCE between the two nations? If wiſely choſen, and faithful to the intereſts of their own country, they muſt of courſe poſſeſs different opinions from the government, to which they were ſent, the DIFFERING OPINIONS maintained by the two nations on their reſpective rights and intereſts, being the cauſe and objects of the negociation. A government really diſpoſed to treat on fair principles would never object to the opinions of foreign ambaſſadors. It would receive them, and appoint its own miniſters with proper powers to treat with them, propoſe its terms, and receive thoſe offered; and diſcuſs both, and if then they could not agree, put an end to the NEGOCIATION. The French government did not wiſh to NEGOCIATE, it deſired to IMPOSE a treaty on the United States. To this practice it had been accuſtomed towards the minor powers in Europe, whom it has ſubjected to its will: and it expected equal ſubmiſſion from the United States. Hence Mr. Talleyrand's ſecret declaration to Mr. Gerry "that if he would negociate, they could ſoon finiſh a treaty; FOR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY WERE NOT IN THE HABIT OF SPENDING MUCH TIME ABOUT SUCH MATTERS." Hence the objection to General Pinckney and General Marſhall: they manifeſted a diſcernment ſuperior to the intrigues of the French government, and an invincible determination not to ſurrender the honor, the intereſt, or the independence of their country. It was neceſſary then to get rid of them; and ſeeing that neither deſpair of negociating, nor ſtudied indignities, could induce them to quit their poſts, paſſports were ſent to them to quit France; it was with difficulty that General Pinckney could obtain permiſſion to ſtay two or three months for the recovery of his ſick daughter, to whom an immediate voyage would probably prove fatal.— Unembarraſſed by the preſence of theſe Envoys, the French government, if it really deſired a treaty on any terms, hoped to prevail on Mr. Gerry to negociate ſeparately, although from the firſt overture he declined and continued to decline it. But after the expulſion of his colleagues, it hoped, by its ſeductive arts, to prevail over his ſcruples, and gain his conſent to terms which, while they were preſent, would be rejected; or at all events to retain him, with the ſemblance of negociating, regularly or informally, and thus keep the United States in the torpor of indeciſion, without preparation for offence or defence. Unfortunately, Mr. Gerry was induced, by the threats of immediate war againſt the United States to ſeparate from his colleagues and ſtay in Paris; threats, which, viewed with their motives, merited only deteſtation and contempt. Four or five months before, the threats of immediate ordre to quit France, and the terrors of war in its moſt dreadful forms, had been held up to all the envoys to frighten them into a compliance with the groundleſs, unjuſt, and corrupt demands of the French government. Thoſe threats had not been executed, and the unworthy purpoſes for which they had been uttered, had been obvious. Happily for the United States, the character of the French government as delineated in the official diſpatches of all the envoys, and the knowledge of its conduct towards other countries whoſe governments it had overturned, and whoſe people in the names of liberty and equality, it had enſlaved, ſo operated as not to leave us expoſed to all the evils which SUSPENCE was calculated to produce. Mr. Gerry indeed reſiſted all the arts of the French miniſter to entice him into a formal negociation, after that government had driven his colleagues from Paris; a negociation, which in its nature would have been a ſurrender of our independence, by admitting a foreign government to chooſe for us the miniſter who ſhould repreſent our country, to treat of our important rights and intereſts, which that government had itſelf violat- deeply injured.

(To be continued.)

* *Extract of a letter, dated June 15, 1798, from Mr. King, Miniſter of the United States in London, to the Secretary of State.*

"Col. Trumbull, who was at Paris ſoon after the arrival there of the Commiſſioners, has more than once informed me that Hauteval told him that both the douceur and the loan were indiſpenſible, and urged him to employ his influence with the American Commiſſioners to offer the bribe as well as the loan."

Pittsburgh, February 9.

Mr. Gerry.

A letter from Weſtmoreland county, having lately appeared in a newſpaper printed at Chambersburgh, which reflects upon the ſtate aſſembly, particularly the Weſtmoreland members, for joining in an addreſs to the Preſident of the U. States, expreſſive of his able and upright adminiſtration; the following remarks are ſubmitted to the public.

Although the writer of that letter, ſeems to view our Preſident, as a worthy character, he declares, notwithſtanding, that the repreſentatives of the people have no right to expreſs the ſame ſentiment; or, to ſay, that their conſtituents will ſupport the government of their country; for this is the general ſpirit of the addreſs, which has given him ſo much offence. A perſon really attached to the conſtitution of the United States, a citizen bound to ſupport it, and conſequently all the legal acts and proceedings of thoſe appointed to carry into effect, the purpoſes for which it was eſtabliſhed. In ſhort, every one well diſpoſed to the good order and happineſs of his country, will not object to the ſame privilege being exercised by his repreſentatives, which he claims as an individual. Why deny the palm of merit which the legiſlature of the United States has almoſt univerſally acquired, for not ſubmitting to the inſolent demands of the revolutionary Talleyrand, the miniſter of the French Directory; authoriſing depredations upon our lawful commerce, and threatening to ravage the coaſts of America, and its entire ſubjugation, by the influence of a party their ſuppoſed friends? That then, it became high time for all good citizens to rally round their government, inſtead of by a paſſive tameneſs bending their neck to the yoke; The urgency of the danger, together with the ſpirited addreſſes from every quarter, afford teſtimony ſufficient to any perſon, not ſtrongly tinctured with diſlike to our equal and mild laws.

Every ſtate aſſembly in the union, except two or three, had come forward, with patriotic applauſes of the vigilance and firmneſs of the man, whom the majority of the electors had placed at the helm of our national councils. How poor indeed, muſt that of Pennſylvania have appeared to her ſiſter ſtates, and even to her conſtituents, by refuſing the nobleſt reward of public virtue— the gratitude of a free people. In another, and perhaps more important point of view, the conduct of the ſtate repreſentatives appears not only praiſe-worthy, but became the duty of their ſtation. Each member on taking his ſeat, is qualified to ſupport and maintain the federal conſtitution; by virtue whereof, the Preſident is inveſted with authority, to ſuperintend intercourſe with other nations— To recommend and promote meaſures of defence for internal, as well as exterior ſafety, and cauſe the laws to be duly adminiſtered for the public good. Of courſe, when our repreſentatives found their country, expoſed to the attacks of an ambitious power, which did not conceal its enmity in any reſpect: boaſting of means within the very boſom of theſe ſtates, to ſubdue them to their caprice. When they ſaw it, perſiſting in capturing our veſſels, and impriſoning our mariners for years, in violation of treaty and all juſtice, and like tyrants again and again ſpurning the ambaſſadors of America, refuſing a bare hearing of grievances, without monſtrous bribes, and pretended loans of money, and finally ordering them away for not betraying their country. Will any rational creature pretend this was not a period for repreſentatives to declare, that neither they, nor their conſtituents, would ſubmit to ſuch degredation; nor to the loſs of their rights and privileges and the deſtruction of the government on which they ſo greatly depended. This may ſuffice to ſhew that in point of principle, as well as the example ſhewn by reſpectable meetings in all the counties, or nearly ſo, the repreſentatives have acted the part of good and faithful ſtewards of the commonwealth.

The letter writer, however, intimates, that, good and valuable as the Preſident may be, of which, with apparent candour, he ſays he has no doubt, the aſſembly have acted without being called upon by the people. He might know that neither the federal nor ſtate conſtitutions, recognize any ſuch principle as inſtructing repreſentatives in any other mode than by petition or remonſtrance to the houſe, of which they are members. Other communications or private letters, from their immediate conſtituents, will certainly be received with all that attention which their intrinſic merit requires. Happily now, the caballing of juntos and ſelf-created ſocieties, have fallen into diſcredit, even in France, and ſo has the faint imitation of them in our own country. There may be ſome relics of that hydra, which devoured the unfortunate French during their revolutionary madneſs; when the oppoſers of our government ſtir up meetings, and appoint committees for procuring ſignatures to remonſtrances againſt laws deſigned to reſtrain the licentious within the limits of truth, and protect the community from its moſt ſubtle and dangerous enemies. But theſe being generally harmleſs ſeem rather to be getting out of faſhion, the practice of ſcattering the ſeeds of diſcontent by means of printing preſſes, being conſidered more effectual to leſſen the natural reſpect of the people for their laws. Be that as it may, it is clear that miſchiefs without end would be the conſequence of infringing the capacity of any legiſlature to act according to their own ſenſe of duty (conforming to the eternal rules of juſtice) without being diſtracted by the conflict of jarring opinions, which might ſtop the wheels of government and bring ſociety into a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion.

The writer of the letter preſumes, that the repreſentatives from Weſtmoreland have not added to their popularity, by agreeing to an addreſs which declares to the world that the people of this ſtate are not a divided people, and thereby incapable of reſiſting invaſion and the effects of intrigue and diplomatic ſkill of French agents. He may, nevertheleſs, reſt aſſured, that the number of thoſe are certainly not conſiderable either in reſpect of talents or political integrity, whom he mentions as affecting to feel a concern for the conduct of thoſe members, will create little uneaſineſs on their part. When acting in the diſcharge of a public truſt at ſo great a criſis, to ſacrifice incence at the ſhrine of what ſome term popularity, would be a ſpecies of idol-worſhip little becoming independent men, accountable to God and their conſciences. In anſwer to this inſinuation they will apply the language of a learned and great orator—I will do my duty unawed. What am I to fear? That the mendax infamia from the the preſs, which daily coins falſe facts and falſe motives. The lies of calumny carry no terror to me—I wiſh popularity: but it is that popularity which ſooner or later, never fails to do juſtice to the purſuit of noble ends by noble means. I will not do that which my conſcience tells me is wrong to gain the huzzas of thouſands, or the daily praiſe of all which come from the preſs. I will not avoid doing what I think is right, though it ſhould draw on me the whole artillery of libels; all that falſehood and malice can invent, or the credulity of a deluded populace can ſwallow—I can ſay with a great magiſtrate; I have been always of this mind, to eſteem reproach acquired by virtue, not a reproach but an honor.

So much, however, does the writer of the letter appear apprehenſive of incurring the odious offence of ſedition, that he concludes it with a proteſtation againſt the idea being entertained of him. It is wiſhed that by the general tenor of his correſpondence and converſation, he may avoid every tendency of that kind; and that like Cæſar's wife, remain even unſuſpected. In this way, he will moſt likely conſult his own happineſs and promote the peace and beſt intereſts of his fellow citizens.

The letter alluded to was printed by Snowden and M'Corkle, whoſe propoſals for *fixing the politics of this country, &c.* were noticed in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 26th of laſt month.— The principles of theſe Editors are pretty obvious, from their unqualified approbation of that letter, and their pitiful calculation of the wages of the houſe when paſſing the addreſs. It was framed by a ſpecial committee, and the expence although inconſiderable, principally occaſioned by the minority patriots. They alſo call it a precedent, by which future aſſemblies may flatter a bad government. With equal propriety it might be advanced, that a public good ought never to be done, for fear of pernicious conſequences, and that oppoſition ſhould always continue the order of the day. Of ſuch fixing of politics let the people beware.

ALL *perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make immediate payment. Thoſe who neglect this notice need expect no further indulgence.*

WILLIAM M'GRANAGHAN.

Proclamation.

IN *purſuance of a precept under the hands a ſeals of the* HON. *Alexander Addiſon, Eſqui Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for County of Alleghany, and John M'Dowell, J Gibſon, and George Thompſon, Eſqrs. Judge the ſaid Court, Juſtices aſſigned and appointed hear, try and determine all and every the ind ments and preſentments, made or taken for, concerning all Treaſons, Murders, and ſuch o crimes as by the laws of the ſtate of Penſylva are made capital, or felonies of death, and o offences, crimes and miſdemeanors, which be been, or ſhall be committed, perpetrated, or b pened within the ſaid county, and to deliver jail of the ſaid county of all perſons which are ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes afo ſaid, to the Sheriff of the county aforeſaid direct*

Public Notice is hereb

given, to all who will proſecute againſt any perſons that they be at the Court Houſe in Pi burgh, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. t to be held on the firſt Monday of March next, and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be ju and that all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, conſtables within the ſaid county, be then and th in their proper perſons, with their rolls, reco inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembra to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Pittſburgh, the ſixth day of Febru 1799, and in the year of American I pendence, the twenty third.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheri

Notice is hereby given

all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, or book account, that he will attend at the hou Robert Campbell, in Pittſburgh (being the which he lately occupied) on the 6th day of M next, to adjuſt and receive the balances in his fa Thoſe who neglect to avail themſelves of this may expect to be dealt with as the law direct. no further indulgence will be given.

BENJAMIN HER

February 2, 1799.

N. B. He keeps a general aſſortment of Bo Cloths, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

Pleas, before John Baird and William Jack, E two of the Aſſiſtant Judges of the Court of mon Pleas for Weſtmoreland county, held in edition on the firſt day of February, 1799.

UPON *the petition of Henry King, a pri confined on execution for debt, annexi ſchedule of his eſtate on oath, with a liſt creditors, and praying for the benefit of the of this ſtate made for the relief of inſolvent de &c. the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in M next, at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, f hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, if think fit, and direct that notice of this order application, be publiſhed three times ſucceſſiv the Chambersburgh and Pittſburgh Gazettes.*

By the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Proth*

THE *Creditors of John M'Donald, late of ington county, Pennſylvania, now of delphia, are hereby notified, that application Court of Common Pleas for the City and Co Philadelphia, was made for the benefit of th of aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Penſylv made and provided that the perſon of a debtor not be liable to impriſonment for debt after de ing up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors paſſed the 4th day of April, 1798, and the J of ſaid Court have appointed the firſt Mon March next for a hearing of the ſaid John M nald and his creditors, when and where they attend.*

JOHN M'DONAL

Philadelphia, January 24, 1799.

All perſons indebted to

eſtate of Timothy Wood, deceaſed, are deſi make payment, and thoſe who have demands a ſaid eſtate are notified to bring forward the counts for ſettlement by the 10th of March ne

JOSEPH BUDD, Adminiſtra

Weſtmoreland county, February 3, 1799.

Valuable Lands for S

TWO Thouſand Acres of firſt rate q Land, ſituate on Treacle's creek, be the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, nort of the River Ohio.

Alſo, an excellent Tract of Donation lying in the Tenth Diſtrict, within one m Le Bœuf, containing 250 acres, with allow

An indiſputable title will be made.

The above property will be ſold low cash purchaſer offers, and if not, reat time will be granted upon a payment of p

ANTHONY BEEL

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1799.

PITTSBURGH FOURTH SUBSCRIP *BALL.*

WILL be at Mr. Morrow's Aſſembly on Wedneſday Evening the 13th i The Cotillions to begin at 7 o'clock

*** Non-Subſcribers (gentlemen) to p Dollar each for their Ticket, and muſt troduced by a Subſcriber.

B. HOLD

February 8, 1799.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

The Governor on Friday communica the Senate of this State, a copy of the Re ons of the Legiſlature of the State of Kent which were read, and on the queſtion theſe reſolutions lie on the table?" It termined in the negative—Nays 14, Yeas

In the Senate of Pennſylvania on Mon amendment propoſed by the Legiſlature fachuſetts being under conſideration, th was ananimouſly rejected.

Accounts received yeſterday from ſtate, that the Montezuma, Captain had captured in the Weſt Indies, a vateer of 18 guns and a brig o have not learned by what

Gabriel Dubac,

Front Street, has just received a fresh and compleat assortment of the following articles, viz.

ISBON, Sherry and Port Wines
Old Cognac Brandy, first quality
malet Spirits and Rum
ylon Skin, Green and Bohea Teas
oaf and Brown Sugar
olice and Rice
ocoa and American Chocolate
ace, Pepper and Allspice
inger, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs
monds in the Shell and without Shells
r and Common Raisins
s, Prunes, and a general assortment of confectionary
adies elegant Shoes and Gloves
k Stockings from Paris, of different colours
assortment of jewelry, &c.
ir Powder and Perfumery—all which he will l for cash, at a very moderate advance.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1799.

Cut Nail Manufactory

THE subscriber having established a Cut Nail Manufactory in Pittsburgh, respectfully ins the patronage of the citizens of the Wes Country, and informs them that they may supplied with Nails and Sprigs of every de iption, at a low rate—a generous discount be allowed those who purchase a large quan . It must be obvious to every person, that ge sums of money are drained out of the stern Country for these articles, and the en ragement of this infant manufactory will in e measure prevent it. Orders for Nails from part of the country will be thankfully receiv and forwarded with dispatch, by

GEORGE HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1799.

N. B Said Holdship has made arrangements as this manufactory shall not interfere with business of House Carpenter and Joiner.

Ohio Furnace,

January 28, 1798.

THE Proprietors of this Furnace congratulate the public on the favorable prospect it affs of supplying the settlements on the waters the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with Iron of first quality. She is now in blast, and has e Castings lately cast in beauty and quality ny on this side of the mountains. Any or for Iron-Ware or particular Castings shall carefully attended to, and executed with atch. Her situation on King's Creek within fe and a half of the Ohio river, is remarkably orable for those who wish to forward Castings er up or down the Ohio; and the prospect fr. Davidson's soon having Barr Iron at his v Forge, nearly completed, a half a mile w the Furnace, will be an additional convee to the public.

a Court of Common Pleas held for Westorcland County, in the State of Pennsylva, the 10th day of December in the year of Lord 1798—Present, Alexander Addison, squire, President, and his Assistants, Judges the same Court.

PON the petition of George Snearly, confined in the jail of said county, and praying e benefit of the laws made for relief of int debtors, &c. The Court appoint the nd Monday in March next, for hearing the ioner and his creditors, at the Court House said county, and direct, that notice of his ication and this order be published three ks successively in the Hagerstown, Chamburgh, and Pittsburgh newspapers, the last hich to be at least three weeks before the ing. By the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

Sutton and Dunseth,

GUNSMITHS.

EQUEST all persons indebted to them to make payment on or before the 1st March, rwise their accounts will be put in proper ers hands for recovery.

ttsburgh, January 29, 1799.

. B. Those who have left old guns to repair equested to call for them soon, or they will ld for the repair.

WHEREAS the subscriber passed two notes of hand of fifteen pounds each, to a cer John Norris, in consideration of a tract of the notes are payable in June 1801. I fore forewarn all persons from taking an ment on said notes as I am determined not y them until the land is secured to me.

RICHARD WALTON.

nuary 31, 1799.

LL persons having any demands against the estate of Henry Young, deceased, of Eli h township, Allegheny county, are requested bring them in properly attested, for settle , and those indebted are required to make diate payment.

SAMUEL HETH, administrator.

nuary 25, 1799.

riber are requested to make payment. All accounts main unsettled on the 20th February next e put in suit.

PETER KINTNER.

tsburgh, January 29, 1799.

NOTICE.

ONS *indebted to the subscriber are request*make payment Accounts that remain the 20th February next will then be

GEORGE STEVENSON.

, January 22d 1799.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni expomas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 5th of March next.

One fourth part of Lot No. 284, in the said borough of Pittsburgh, being 40 feet in front on Wood street, and 50 back, to lot No. 283, bounded south and north by said lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Engleman, at the suit of John Walls.

Eight Tracts of Land situate in Jones's District of Depreciation Lands, No. 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 32 and 37, containing in the whole 1762 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Paul Zantzinger, at the suit of Francis and John West.

A Tract or Lot of Donation Land situate in the Third District, and marked in the plan of the said district No. 57. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boyd, at the suit of Alexander Henry and James Boggs.

Lot No. 390, in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting 60 feet on Fifth street, with the tenement thereon, one Tract of Donation Land, situate in the Eighth District and marked on the plan of said district No. 156, containing 250 acres, Lot No. 9, containing 4 acres and 137 perches, and Lot No. 14, containing 2 acres and 20 perches, late the property of Archibald Read, situate adjoining the out lots of the borough aforesaid, also, part of Lot No. 224, in the said borough, bounded on the west by part of the said lot sold to James Birney, containing in front about 20 feet, be the same more or less, and part of Lot No. 228, in the said borough, bounded on the west by lot No. 224, and east by part of said lot the property of Eleanor Rice, containing in front on Second street about 33 feet, and extending back about 80 feet, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of William Earl, at the suit of Samuel Meeker and William Cochran.

One Tract or Lot of Land situate in the Second district of Donation Lands, and numbered 1188. Taken in execution as the property of Daniel Henderson, at the suit of Abner and Jesse Barker.

And, one other Tract or Lot of Land situate in the Fifth District of Donation Lands, numbered 1080, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of the said Daniel Henderson, at the suit of William Wusthoff & Co.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1799.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 22d inst. an Irish servant Man named *SAMUEL MOORE*, 6 feet 2 inches high, pock marked, a clumsy, lubberly fellow, had on a flesh coloured coat, corduroy overalls, and took an axe away with him. Whoever takes up said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any jail within the state, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.

Greensburgh, January 24, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on No. 4, in the second range of New Connecticut, lying west of the Shenango, in the month of June last, a black MARE, about 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high, had her mane sheared, is good in the collar, and had on a new bell and strap when she went away. Whoever shall find said Mare, and deliver her to William Steele, in Pittsburgh, or to John Young, of Young's town in New-Connecticut, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges from

URIEL HOLMES, jun.

January 25, 1799.

Boyle Irwin,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Wholesale* and *Retail* Store at the house of NATHANIEL IRISH, Liberty Street, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

SUPERFINE, plain and forest cloths
Duffils
Kerseys
Coatings
Cassimers
Swansdown
Flannels
Serges
Thickets
Velverets
Fustians
Calimancoes
Calicoes, printed
Linen handkerchiefs do
Cotton do. and shawls
Mens cotton, silk and cotton, worsted and cotton and worsted hose
Womens white cotton do.
Muslin plain & figured
Do. Shewls do.
Wrought cravats
Irish linen & cambrick

Daily expected a few casks of Lisbon Wine and French Brandy, Coffee and Lump Sugar, &c. &c. All of which Goods are of the best quality and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1799.

N. B. Every encouragement will be given to those who buy to sell again.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of James Hamilton, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested before the first day of March next, and all persons indebted to said estate by bond, note or book account are requested to make payment on or before the 10th day of March, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

ANN HAMILTON, administratrix.
JOHN WILSON, administrator.

St. Clair township, Allegheny county, January 17, 1798.

Likewise, a valuable Plantation; 4 miles from Pittsburgh, to be rented for two years. There is a good two story log house and good barn and other buildings, and a valuable orchard on the premises. Apply as above.

Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the last day of December, 1798.

A.

JAMES Anderson, Ligonier Valley; John Andrews, care of John Armstrong, Greensburgh; Francis Andrews, South Huntingdon township; Henry Affyer, Blacksmith; James Alworth, Phillip Altman and Stophel Hurhold.

B.

Thomas Brown, John Brown, at Altman's run; Robert Brown, carpenter, at Crooked creek; Henry Boid, Huntingdon township; Thomas Barre, Hempfield township; Andrew Byerly, care of Joseph Byerly; William Borland, Armstrong township; Archibald Boal, Laurel Hill.

C.

Edward Cooke, Esq; Greensburgh; James Clifford, Legionier Valley, Robert Cunningham, care of Mrs. Coulter, storekeeper; David Cooper, near Long run; Joseph Clark, near Greensburgh; Thomas Culbertson, Derry township.

D.

Thomas Dunlap, tavernkeeper; Thomas Dunlap, jun. Unity township; Oliver Duff, James Duncan, tavernkeeper, on the state road, 2; Samuel Dearmond, care of Mr. Murray, on Turtle creek; Wm. Davy, 2; James Drips, Legionier Valley.

E.

Henry Eley, Legionier Valley, 2.

F.

Alexander Fretz, or Frew, North Huntingdon township; John Forsyth, Salem township; John Fleming, care of Col. Benjamin Davis, Forks of Yough, 2; Jacob Fretz, South Huntingdon township.

G.

George Gardner, Fairfield township, Ligonier Valley, 3; Thomas Graydon, care of Robert Graham; Charles Gilky, Brown's ferry; John George Grifman.

H.

Adam Henderson, Hempfield township; Thomas Hunter, near Badd's ferry; John Henderson, Blacklegs settlement; Daniel Hendricks, Cornelius Hagerty, near Springer's furnace; Nathaniel Hart, John Hovins, Hannastown; Jos. Hood, Allegheny township; James Hannah, Ligonier Valley; Richard Hughton, David Hoffick; James Henderson, Blacklegs, near Conemagh.

I.

Charles Johnston, hatter; Joseph Irwin, Loyalhannon; James Irwin, 2; William Johnston, care of John Thompson, Allegheny county; W. Johnston, care of W. Mathers, Ligonier Valley

K.

Thomas Kerns, carpenter; John Kern, hatter; Henry Kuhns, Unity township; Charles Kenning, Armstrong township.

L.

John Lusk, Turtle creek; John Lindsey, merchant, West-Newport; Col. W. Loughead, merchant, M'Keel's Port; Samuel Lucas, Armstrong township; Michael Lenard, Nic. Loughery, Blacklegs settlement.

M.

Isaac Mercer, Jacob's creek; James or Robert Miller, storekeepers, Connellsville, 2; Henry M'Devett, Forks of Yough; Elizabeth M'Nutt, John M'Donald, near Brown's ferry, 2; Matthew M'Clain, Blacksmith; Prudha M'Clain, Charles Mitchell, Huntingdon township; Samuel Mills, Ebenezer M'Curdy, Joseph M'Cracken, Derry township; Hugh M'Dever, taylor; Patrick M'Cague, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county; Wm. M'Nutt, care of Joseph Russel, 2; Daniel M'Coy, Crooked creek; Wm. M'Ilvaine, Crab tree run; Richard M'Nulty, Huntingdon township; James M'Curdy, Ligonier Valley; George or Robert Miller, storekeepers, Connellsville; Arthur M'Macan, Huntingdon township.

N.

John Neil, North Huntingdon township; John Nesbitt, Conemagh.

O.

Arthur O'Hara.

P.

John Praston, Hempfield township.

R.

John Ralston, Salem township, 2; John Renkin, Turtle creek; Wm. Rainey, Daniel Rogers, Legionier Valley; Robert Ralston, Salem township, Thomas Rots, Crooked creek.

S.

Joseph Scott, Armstrong township; John Shryock, Esq; Andrew Scott, Ligonier Valley; Wm. Smith, Rostraver township; Gilbert Shanks, Hon. John Smiley, Fayette county; James Stewart, Salem township, 2; Wm. Stewart, Blacklegs settlement; Wm. Stewart, care of Joseph Russel, merchant; Robert Story, care of James Guthrie, 3; Alexander Story, Unity township.

T.

John Thomson, Mrs. Thompson, Beulah.

W.

James White, Slippery Rock; James Wilson, Armstrong township; John Wilson, care of Col. Truby; John Wilson, near Long run meeting-house; Daniel Wallace, Ligonier Valley; Samuel Waddle, care of James Lawson; Wm. Woods, care of John Dealy, Forks of Yough, 2; James Woods, care of John Dealy, Forks of Yough.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE *away from the Constable on the evening of the 21st inst. a certain* ROBERT PATTERSON, *by trade a Carpenter. Whoever secures him in the jail of Allegheny county, or delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward.*

WILLIAM GRAY, Constable.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1799.

A ROBBERY.

ON the 18th ultimo, a Trunk of Goods was deposited in Mr. Wrenshall's Warehouse, by a Mr. Brown, and on the night of the 21st the same was plundered of its contents, viz.

1 piece olive thickset, 1 piece olive velvet, 3 pieces jaconet muslin, 2 pieces stript muslin, 2 pieces book muslin, 1 dozen book muslin handkerchiefs, 1 dozen coloured bordered muslin handkerchiefs, 3 dozen jaconet muslin handkerchiefs, 1 10-12 dozen tamboured corner'd muslin handkerchiefs, 8 womens tuck'd aprons, 1 dozen patent worsted hose, 5 dozen cotton nomals, 2 2-12 dozen red ground and 2 1-4 fancy pocket handkerchiefs, 1 piece pillow fustian, 1 piece olive ribidelure, 1 piece stript nankeen, 4 pieces white thread edging, half a pound coloured sewing silk, one pound mohair, 1 and ½ half grose silk galloons, half grose broad black ferrits, three quarters grose narrow bindings 1 and a quarter grose quality binding, 2 grose vest buttons, 3 grose coat buttons, 1 dozen crooked combs, 2 dozen long crooked combs, and one pound Scotch thread No. 18.

I am authorised to offer a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, for apprehending the thief or thieves and recoring the property to the owner, or Thirty Dollars for the Goods, and no questions asked. It is my humble opinion that every good citizen ought to be interested on such occasions—therefore, I hope, no time may be lost in detecting such villainy.

W. CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1799.

Mills and Distillery to Let,

SITUATE in St. Clair township within one mile of the town of Pittsburgh and the Glass works, on the main branch of the Sawmill run. The advantages of this property being placed in the vicinity of Pittsburgh where there is an excellent market at all times for flour, Indian meal, boards and scantling must be obvious—There is on the premises a good Grist and Saw Mill complete, and abundance of timber near the mills—Possession of the Mills and the Distillery may be had immediately, with Stills and vessels, &c. A Lot of Ground may be had with the above property if wanted.—The subscriber will also Let the one half of a Sawmill and one hundred acres therewith, situated on the Little Sewickly 14 miles below Pittsburgh—there is great plenty of excellent timber in the neighbourhood of this mill. Any one willing to rent the above property may know the terms by applying at the Mill on the Sawmill run to

JOHN ROWLAND.

January 11, 1799.

The Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a House of

Public Entertainment,

at the Sign of the SPREAD EAGLE, *in* LE BOEUF, *where gentlemen travelling towards Presqu'isle may depend upon good accommodations, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant.*

CHARLES MARTIN.

Le Boeuf, January 18, 1799.

The subscriber intends keeping a constant supply of Wet and Dry Goods, suitable for this country. He has also several Houses and Lots to Rent, on or before the first of April next, well calculated for public houses.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh for the County of Westmoreland, the 12th day of December, 1798, present, Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

UPON *the petition of John Ferguson, an insolvent debtor arrested by execution, and praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons according to the provisions of the said acts, the Court appoint the second Monday in March next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors at the Court House in Greensburgh, for said county, and direct that notice of the said application and this order be published in the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Gazettes three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least three weeks before the day of hearing.*

By the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Proth'y.*

Came to the plantation of

the subscriber living on the Monongahela river, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, last October, small Brown MARE, with a small bell, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a large star, some white on each of her hind feet, a natural trotter. My reason for not advertising before now was supposing her to belong to some of the neighboring people that had been to the Indian country, and I did not want to put them to cost. I now desire the owner to approve property, pay charges and take her away.

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

January 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM CAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

A few setts of Doctor PERKINS's celebrated

Metallic Tractors.

are left for sale at this Printing Office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.